Wheat flour has been sent forward largely to China in anticipation of the campaign of 1860.

The currency question still remains a vexed one, and embarrasses trade. Mexican dollars, as compared with the same weight of the Japanese silver coinage, still suffer a depreciation of twenty per cent—a depreciation that is likely to increase, since, after the 1st of July next, the Japanese Government will no longer be obliged to issue itzibus in exchange for foreign silver. Stamped dollars, as a remedy for this evil, prove an utter failure; and, unless some new and better arrangement is effected prior to July 1, dollars will be further greatly depreciated and trade seriously injured—a result that will be highly gratifying to the Government.

So, too, the trouble in regard to the location of the foreign residents continues. The Japanese have been successful in keeping foreign trade and traders at Yokuhama. The foreign settlement occupies a cramped and unhealthy position, on a narrow strip of land, with the sea in front and swamps in the rear. Made land in this swamp is all the

in the rear. Made land in this swamp is all the building site at present accessible. The fitting time to have secured better advantages on the Yokuhama side of the bay was wasted in fruitless discussions whether Yokuhama was to be accepted at all or not. Negotiation now drags its slow along to do what might have once been done at a The flags of the consulates wave in solitary grandeur at Kanagawa, two miles away from the foreign business and community. To talk blandly, to promise handsomely, to perform sparingly, are the three cardinal virtues in a Japanese diplo

FRANCE AND PERU.

Some time ago a Frenchman named Druhin was, for misconduct, seized by the Peruvian police and put in The French Government esponsed the cause of its subject, and Count Lessers was sent thither with an ultimatum requiring an indemnity and a special salute of the French flag. The Peruvian Government consented to pay the indemnity to Druhin for the loss of his time, but refused the salute, on the plea that it never intended to offend the French nation by inflicting a deserved punishment on a Frenchman misconducting himself. Count Lesseps, instead of arrogantly in sisting on the terms of the ultimatum-as it is gener ally done when the strong has to deal with the feebl nitted the reasons of the Peruvian Government and no special salute of the flag took place. This co silistory conduct made his name and that of his muste popular and respected not only in Peru, but among all the other Spanish Republics, and he left this hemisphere followed almost by the blessings of the Americo-Spanish population. Of late, so many instances have been shown of insult-

ing avrogance in diplomatic relations, between the feeble and the strong, in the Old World and in the New, that with pleasure we record this conduct of the French diplomat, and point to it as an example to be fellowed by our own di lomatic agents, above all in their relation with the Southern Republics. Acting in such a way, we should be in favor with them, and not be feared and hated, as we are now. We would have avoided meny unnecessary and costly expeditions, many foolish if not disgraceful actions of our agents, many deserved accusations of coarse, overbearing conduct. Were we accustomed to respect our smaller or feebler neighbors and co-republics, the violation of the law of nations in the case of Miramon's steamers, would not have been

FAIR CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY .- An extraordimary scene was witnessed one day last month at Foundoukli, near Constantinople, the trial of two young girls who had abjured the Mohammedan for the Chris tisn religion. Their father was a Greek, a native of the island of Siphanto. He became a Mussulman, and while living in Egypt married a woman of his new faith, by whom he had these two daughters, Fatmeh and Emineh, who were brought up after the strictent rites of Islam. Some time afterward, the whole fam ily removed to Syra. There the father was reconverted to the Christian faith, and without the knowledge o the mother had his daughters baptized under the name of Maria and Angelica. The family afterward remov ed to Smyrna, where the mother, learning of this bar tism, made complaint to the bashaw, accusing her has band of having willfully deceived her. He was there upon imprisoned by the local authority, and the two young girls took refuge in the house of the Greek con sul, where they remained until the order arrived that they should go to Constantinople, whither their parents were also remanded. On the 10th of May they all appeared at the country-house of Halil Bey, the Turkish Minister to Greece, waere they partook of his hospitality, and it is said also of an excellent breakfast. The infidel Arab mother, however, was the prey of such nervous agitation that she wept constantly, and could eat nothing. The Turkish minister of religion, Sami Pacha, who had the mother in charge, questioned her where she was married and what was her religion. She said that she first became acquainted with her husband in Egypt, and that then he was a Mussulman, and her answers were corroborated by her husband. Then commenced the questioning of the girls They said that the woman who was present was their mother, but that benceforth they should not recognize ber as such unless she embraced the Christian religio They were asked what religion they desired to profess they answered that they wished to follow only the Figion of Christ. This declaration ended the matter The young girls left the house, accompanied by thei father. The poor mother wept continually, and faint ed several times. Maria and Angelica are, respectively, 18 and 20 years old, are very pretty, and at the last accounts were begging their father to buy them dresses " à la franque."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA .- A large number of Sunday schools have been established lately in Russia. We hear of the opening of such schools lately at Kazan and at Tver. The professors of the college and of the public school at Tver have taken charge of them, and a benevolent merchant, Mr. Bolovinskii, furhishes the necessary books and stationery. The other schools, far as we learn, are in a flourishing condition, especial ly those at Odessa and Kiev. In one school of 146 scholars there are 32 children of peasants, 25 of bour geois, 25 children of soldiers, 5 only of the nobility and but one of the merchants' guild. Their ages are 56 between 8 and 15; 63 between 15 and 20; and 2 over 20. As there is much waste time in these San day schools, the idea has been started in St. Petersburg of founding in connection with them a course of gym nastics. This will soon be carried into execution.

THE NEAPOLITAN MARINE .- According to the Mon Marite ochsists 130 vessels of all kinds, carrying a total of 900 guns The Department of Marine, administered by Marque Jerome de Gregorio, Brigadier and Intendant-Gener al, as Director, is placed under the superior authority of a Council of Admiralty. The personnel of the Ma rine, embracing offic-rs, under-officers, sailors, soldier and workmen, amousts very nearly to 10,000 men.

CALIFORNIA CABBAGE.—The Sonora (California cabbage grows so high that the birds build nests in the top. An account is published of one eight feet high, the lower half a bare stalk, about the size of a mau' wrist. Possibly some of this tall variety may be spe cessfully grown on the plains for shade trees.

The Connellsvia. (Pa.) Patriot complains that the New-York mails are but to that place and its vicinity, by way of Baltimore, thu making a difference of some days in time.

FLOWERS AT THE FIVE POINTS. -Near our doors, few mornings since, a little child picked up a sameh of withere flowers that had been thrown in the street. A chubby boy flowers that had been thrown in the street. A clumby boy, perhaps three years old, standing by, disputed possession, and a conflict ensued, which was decided by the superior strength of the chab, who ran off in the atmost haste with the prize, waste the disconsolate girl cried as if her heart was broken.

Many of the children of the House of Industry have bardly seen a flower during the season, and not a spear of grass is to be seen about us. We will not sak the readers of Tax Taxavax for charging are therefore, but if with a many large and the same about us.

glad. A small basket would create a shower of smiles.

8. B. HALLIDAY,

Five Points House of Industry.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

PROBABLE FUTURE-GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDA RIFS AND FEATURES—MINERAL WEAUTH-INTERESTING TO THE GEOLOGIST—FRUIT— SOCIAL ASPECTS-MIXED RACES-NAVIGATION -RAILROADS - SCHOOLS -AMALGAMATION-COUNTRY TO BE OPEN TO WHITE SETTLERS

-IS THERE A SECRET SOCIETY FOR THE PRE-VENTION OF FREE LABOR?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The Indian Territory south of Kansas will be the next great battle-field of Freedom and Slavery. The undersigned, having recently traveled through that country, has been requested by several of our most popular journals of this city to furnish an article respecting the Territory on points the most likely to interest their readers. He purposes, in a few hastilydrawn but not hastily-considered sketches, to comply so far as practicable with the request; and for the more extensive diffusion of his own views, and the information of the greater number of the friends of freedom, naturally turns to the columns of THE TRIB-UNE as the best channel of information.

The Government agents in the Territory have ceived instructions, some time since, from the proper Department at Washington, to confer with the leading men of the various tribes for the purpose of bringing their surplus lands so soon as possible into the market for colonization from the States. The agenta bave not been slow in responding to this injunction, and are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to impress upon the chiefs the expediency, if not necessity, of such a course. The latter very justly regard it as a movement in the direction of a "manifest destiny"an impending crisis-for which it behooves them to b prepared; as an irrepressible conflict for a prize which must soon be inevitably awarded to the stronger. Therefore it is, they say, they consider it incumbent upon them to yield; and, if any persist in opposition, as conscience or interest may incline, the means are not wanting to dissipate their scruples.

This Territory, the possession of which in perpetuity was conferred by our Government on various tribes of Indians hereinafter to be mentioned, has in its physical, ocial and ethical aspects much that is calculated to arrest our attention.

Bounded by Arkansas on the east, it is, in the whole of its frontier division on that line, a perfect counterpart to that State, a separating cut through the Arkansas selvage, rupping parallel with it in its natural and not a few of its moral phases. The road from Fort Towson to Fort Smith is generally rugged, running for the most part through a rocky, hilly, rolling country, with a dark, deep screen of rich pine trees on the ridges, like those so well known in Carolina. It borders on a region of much mineral wealth for future development by a more enterprising population. Finer land than that on the Porto bottom, near Fort Smith.

and that that ch the Porto bottom, near Fore Smith, is scarcely to be met with in any part of the Union.

On the southern line of Texas, bounded by Red River, it has also a correspondence with the trendings and windings of that State, along the rivers, and differs but little from Texas in the character of the will in the bottom hards, being, in some places, extremely fertile, in others likely to require forever unproductive. fertile, in others likely to remain forever unproductive and waste. On the north and west are wide plains, dotted at intervals with woodland, and roamed over by the buffalo, the panther, the wolf and the antelope.

The Cherokees near Missouri and Arkanssi have a rich and most valuable domain, and along the Cana-dian River, inhabited by Creeks and Seminoles, will doubless be yet seen thousands and tons of thousands of cattle, with a number of corn-fields and cottages, on

wide-spread and beautiful plains.

The most lovely and picturesque portion of the Indian Territory is probably the Chickasaw country. Lately a district of the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Lately a district of the Choctaw Nation, the Chicka-saws were governed by the laws of that people—a regular tribe. They have, however, each of them, at present, their proper territorial limitations, and are separately governed by their respective laws and con-stitutions. The possessions of both these nations are desired to develop great mineral riches.

west coal-fields underlie the sand-atone all the way as nearly so from Boggy Depot, along the Butterfield long the taylor. or nearly so from Boggy Depot, along the Butterfield mail-route to Fort Smith, cropping out in some places along the ravines of the bills and the gorges of the mountains; nor is it in many places less productive of iron ore. Its marble is of the same kind as that of Missouri, but, so far as we know, of very inconsiderable extent. Salt springs have been discovered in various localities. Of copper, we have seen some fair samples. There are the springs, and oil springs, petroleum, whetstone, scarcely inferior to the whetstone of Arkansas. Lead has not yet been discovered, except in very small quantity. Of silver and gold, there is none; but of fool's gold, an unusual supply. Pyrites of iron, and the gold-colored mica of the Aventurine quartz, have alre dy deceived many, and are certainly faced to deceive many more.

quartz, have aire dy deceived many, and are certainly faced to deceive many more.

The whole face of the country is charmingly diversified with hill, dale and stoping woodland. Water-courses run in valleys between hills, some of them having power sufficient to turn a thousand mills along the whole line of their progress. The scenery indeed is seldom very bold, and still seldomer is the eye greeted by a large expanse of water, but all the surroundings of the landscape seem sort, sweet and tranquil, or bright, airy as dexhibitanting. Nor are there wanting some high lands or plains, where huge ledges of stratified limestone lying conformably East and West, or was box left of and stone scattered promisenously or vast bowlders of sandstone scattered promisenously around, add something like grandeur and sublimity to

Along the banks of the Blue and Washita rivers, at well as on some other and smaller streams near Fort Washita and Fort Arbutkle, are many most eligible and beautiful tracts of country adapted for stock or

grain farming.

To the geologist, this country is an interesting field To the geologist, this country is an interesting field of survey. Fosell remains are common. An anomies in a state of perfection not often seen elsewhere may be found in great numbers by the diligent inquirer. Dendritic rock is, like the specimen herewith presented, perhaps nowhere more abundant, though like other rare things, those only who seek can find it, nor is seeking for it always attended with success. Patrifactions of various kinds are scattered over the country. These and other limestone and gypsum far West, and creatis, online counts to may in the States, are found in gratite quite equal to any in the States, are found in

arge masses in come districts.

It may or may not prove a good country for fruit.
The matter has not been fairly tested. We doubt if The matter has not been fairly tested. We doubt it the spple would succeed very well. Peaches are sel-dom good, but doubtless for want of proper culture; for dom good, but doubtless for want of proper culture; to in some instances, we have seen peaches in that terri-tory quite equal to the best in the Union. Of currants and geoseberries we know nothing. Plums, pears, and cuerries (some wild and sour cuerries), are equally scarce. The wild strawberry and dewberry are good, but the former is not equal in size, quality, or flavor to those now sold in New-York. The vine would unnose now sold in New-York. The vine would un-cubtedly succeed. In oa's and wheat farming, the Territory approaches

hat of Texas Barley and rye are less known. Sweet otatoes are excellent. Hay is scarce, but generally lean and nutritious. The glory of the land would be

ock farming. The forest growth of the Territory varies scarcely any from the States. The common growth is red, white, and black jack caks, with all the varieties of the Spanish and water oaks; ash, hickory, pecan, cotton-wood, cedar (stunted), sycamore, black walnut, boxder, pine, elm, gum, sassafras, ironwood, hackberry

Ac.
The finest looking body of men physically—excepting the Orages—and decidedly the quickest in their per-ceptions, and the shrewdest, in their uncultivated state, are the Kickapoos, or Sickapoos, as they call them-selves. They acquire with great facility all our mar-

selves. They acquire with great facility all our market phraseology. They are great thieves and excellent hunters. Dispersed among the owners of the zoil—that is, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees—they (the Kickapoos, I mean), with some Shawnees, Pawnees, Quapaws, Delawares, Caddeer, Biloois, Whoos, and Wichitas, wander in small parties over the land.

The Wichitas, having left their ewn section of country through fear of the Comanches, are or were lately protected by our government in the neighbourhood of Kort Arbuckle. They are a picture-gue looking set of savages, but exceedingly filthy in their habia. The Delawares are generally friends to the white men, are of lighter complexion than most other tribes, and a large race of Indians.

Delawares are generally friends to the white men, are of lighter complexion than most other tribes, and a hardy race of lightens.

It was the boast of the Choctawsthat they were never accused of shedding the blood of a white man. Neither themselvee nor their neighbors, the Chickasaws can now claim exemption from such a charge. Whether they or the white man are most in fault is a point which we cannot determine. They cannot be expected to be more merciful to white men sojourning among them, than they preve to be to each other.

The Cherokees, who, more than any other Indian tribe, approximate the white man incivilization, and are many of them highly intelligent and enlightened—a fact spribable in a very great measure to their nearer desent from white parents—are proverbially the most cangerosa in their resentments. They have bettered the harmetten of their ancestors.

Of the Choctaws and Chickasaws as a mixed race, we have often heard it stated on authority that can scarcely be contradicted, that the whole adult male population, not exceeding thirty or thirty-five years of age, is samually decimated by open murder or private

ulation, not exceeding thirty or thirty-five years of age, is annually decimated by open murses or private orenteination.

The laws are good enough in themselves, as derived from those of Mississippi and Texas, but are perfectly nugatory from negligent or corrupt administration. Hence it is that so many influential men smong them desire now to be brought under the territorial jurisdition of the United States. The most fearful crimes go unrumished by their own laws, and if they are brought before our tribunals, for outrages committed on white men in the Indian country, they can have any amount of false swearing to escape the just penalty of their crimes. Nor are they ever deficient in means to employ the best talents, or the most unscruppilous advocates to defend them. I fear that on this score we are scarcely behind them.

For information touching schools in the Territory, I refer to the statisti a of the missionaries of the various denominations among them. Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists are laboring assiduously for their benefit. Half-breed Indians and quadroons generally speak English as derived from their parents; but fall-bleed Indians, how good sever their opportunities. speak English as derived from their parents; but full-blood Indisas, how good soever their opportunities, seldom learn it at school. They form among them-selves eliques, and, associating almost exclusively with each other, make but very little progress in its acquire-

ment.

Amalgamation, it must be admitted, is the chief hope of Irdian civilization in the ordinary sense of that term. Whether they are improved by such civilization is exceedingly questionable, as it is said to ingraft upon its subject all the vices of the white man, without cradicating the bad qualities of the original stock. Decidedly the worst men we know among those tribes are many half-breed Indians. Those of full blood, if imbued with the spirit of Christianity, are generally the most honest and reliable. Exceptions, it is true, are numerous on this as on almost every point of human character. Some of those full-blood Indians, when Christianized, are often, though ignorant of our language, the very best people on our borders.

The tribes of every section want laws, and their due administration. They want schools. They want Christianity, and call for it. That alone can impart to them the proper civilization. They want a market for their produce. They want railroads and navigable streams through their country. Red River is always uncertain, and very seldom navigable on their limits. The mutations from high to low water in the Arkansas are sudden and inconvenient, and in the transportation of goods give frequent occasion to ruinous delays.

Railroads slone could bring the Territory in immediate contact with the commerce of the States, and whenever railroads shall find their way along the Butterfield line of stages from Arkansas, or, still better and easier, branching from Texas on the secut and Kansas algamation, it must be admitted, is the chief hope

whenever raircoas shail had their way along the But-terfield line of stages from Arkansas, or, still better and easier, branching from Texas on the south and Kansas and Miscouri on the north, shall have traversed those beautiful plains, they will unquestionably be freighted to our towns and cities in every section of the country, with products as important as any other within our borders.

with products as important as any other within our borders.

The Indian is constitutionally nomadic. I know very few instances of the best Indian half-breed or full-blood families remaining in one place for more than a period of five or six years. They often, from mere love of change, remove from a better to a worse farming ground, and are all of them influenced by the movements of their neighbors and friends. They have no homestead in the sense in which we understand the term, though partial, of course, to the large tracts rouned over by their succestors. They plant not the olive, the vine, nor the fig-tree; nor are their domestic or local affections strong enough to bind them to those spots which others would hold sacred as depositories of their dead.

spots which others would hold sacred as depositories of their dead.

Their country will soon be sectionized, and thrown open to settlers, whether for the benefit of the Indian or not, time alone can determine.

As respects the report of a secret society to prevent any but slaveholders from occupying Indian lands, your correspondent has no knowledge that amounts to good evidence. He has heard it like others, as a rumor. It is scarcely possible that such a thing should be attempted; and it would certainly, if attempted, fail of success.

The opinion that the Indian Territory must necessarily be a Slave State is based upon the fact that Slavery exists in it already, among Indians. The number of slaves, however, is comparatively small, and gradually diminishing. Speculators come from

and gradually diminishing. Speculators come from Texas and other States, in defiance of the intercourse laws, and find for the negro a more profitable market.

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER CITY, Pike's Peak, June 16, 1860. The marvelous rapidity with which this region is developing has never before been equaled east of the Rocky Moustains. Twelve months ago, Denver consisted-with the exception of two or three frame buildings-of rude log cabins, with dirt roofs and mud floors; and more than half the dwellings were tenantlers. New comers ordinarily took possession of most inviting cabin they could find, immediately meet arriving and occupied it rent-free for wee

Now, the consolidated cities of Denver, Auraria, and Highland, contain a population of upward of four thousand; spacious and elegant frame edifices are rising daily as if by magic; several extensive three-story brick buildings are nearly completed; numerous hotels are in fall blast; stages from the different diggings arrive and depart daily; one daily and two weekly newspapers are in operation; a heavy trade in every degree ment of merchandise is being carried on, and Denver wears quite a metropolitan air. At present it is unquestionably the liveliest city west of St. Louis

on the 7th of June last year, Mr. Greeley and his party, en route for the Gregory Diggings, forded Clear Creek at a point fifteen miles West of Denver, tents and wagons of immigrants escampe ley. Now, Golden City, with upwards ley. Now, Golden City, with upwards of two hun-dred houses, spacious stores, substantial bridges, and large hotels, has sprung up on the spot, under the magic of that modern lamp of Aladain,

magic of that modern lamp of Aladdin,

"Gold, gold, gold, gold!

Bright and yellow, bard and cold."

Eighty miles South of Denver, where primeval silence then reigned in the valleys and canons, Colorado City, containing more than two hundred houses, new stands at the very foct of Pike's Peak. In other localities the same marvelous chasges have been wrought; the mountains, within an area of two hundred miles, are alive with people, and new towns and trading posts are everywhere springing into existence.

The immigration of this session already here and on

alive with people, and new towns and trading posts are every where springing into existence.

The immigration of this season already here and on the way, cannot fall short of sixty thousand people. It is a noticeable feature, that it is very largely composed of families. Last year the arrival of a lady in Deaver was the signal for a universal rush to the cabin-doors, and the people stared at her with as much curiosity as if she had been a grizzly bear. Now hot dreds of the immigrants are accompanied by their wives and little ones, and the refining and humanizing inducince of woman is everywhere perceptible.

holdreds of the immigrants are accompunied by their wives and little ones, and the refining and humanizing influence of woman is everywhere perceptible.

The belief is constantly gaining ground that quartz-mining must always be the leading interest in this region; and miners with only the pan and rocker, or sluice, have never yet been able, as they were in California ten years ago, to obtain \$5 or \$10 a day wherever they might locate. Many old Californians, however, insist that the quartz "prospects" much more richly here than it ever has in the Golden State. About eight quartz-crushers are now running, and there are enough more being set up and on the way to swell the number to nearly one hendred. They will not be in operation before the middle of August, and the heavy yield of gold will probably commence flowing steadily into the States in September or October. Hinckley's Express brought \$10,000 from the mines to this city on Saturday night; but as yet there is comparatively hithe dust in circulation in the towns. The merchants do not expect lively times for the next two menths; but anticipate that, in the Fall, when the quartz-hills are in successful operation, and the stocks of goods now in the mountains are exhausted, they will reap a rich harvest.

Several parties of Stoux, Apache, Kiowa, Camanche, and Cheyenne adians, at the foot of the mountains forty miles north of Denver, are annoying the settlers and miners by stealing their cat le, and committing other depredations. Serious troubles are likely to ensue, as the Indians are supplied with whisky and annumition by the traders and the settlers exercise lit le forbeatance toward them. The "Utes," who mudered several miners last season, are true farentirely penceable. About a thousand Arrapahoes have

hit le forbestrate toward them. The best was far mundered several miners last season, are thus far entirely penceable. About a thousand Arrapahoes have been encamped near Deaver; but a day or two since their braves, led by "Little Rover," the chief, and "Left Hand," the interpreter, started on a war party against the "Utes," leaving their squaws and paparage of the squa

ones here. Kit Carson, who resides in Taos, New-Mexico, 300 miles south of Denver, has been here for the last week, and expresses great surprise at the wonderful development of the country.

When the news of the nomination of Abraham Lia-

When the news of the nomination of Abraham Lia-coln reacted the mines, it was received with the un-most satisfiation. Its reception in the Arkansas Dig-gings excited "irrepressible" enthusiasm, and for meny miles the valleys and canons of the mountains rang with the loud and long continued cheering of the

In the absence of any legal authorities, the people

though he bears the ominous name of Slaughter, upon the bench. A Jury of well-known and reputable citizens was impanneled, counsel was assigned to Gredler for his defense, and the case was fully investigated—he being allowed to make his own statement and question all the witnesses.

He was found guilty by the jury after a consultation of half an hour: and, after heing allowed twenty four hours for reflection, was publicly executed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The revolting spectacle attracted a large crowd, including many females. The prisoner exhibited little emotion, but made a full confession of the crime, implicating the wife of the deceased and another witness who had testified against him. His statements do not receive full credence, but have en ugh of probability to throw suspicion upon the parties named. probability to throw suspicion upon the parties nau

FROM ARIZONA AND SONORA. From Our Own Correspondent.

Tucson, June 9, 1860. A party of experienced miners, prospecting in the Mimbus River, are reported to have made rich gold discoveries within the past few weeks, which are now exciting much attention in the eastern section of the Territory. The new diggings are on Bear Creek some miles from the copper mines. One of the party writes to a friend in this place: "We have found mines of gold and silver. The gulch in which we strick the gold is very rieb, paying on the average twenty cents per pan, some of the dirt paying even as high as a dollar. The section of the gold-bearing country is extensive, and thousands of poor men can find employment." employment."
It is prema ure to become excited, before we have

It is prema ure to become excited, before we have further confirmation of the reports. But if percanent water is found in quantities sufficient for mining purposes, there can be no doubt of the existence of rich diggings. I have repeat-dly represented the great mineral weath of Arizona, not only in silver, but in gold and other less precious, out valuable notals. We have diggings within one hundred miles of Tacson which would pay well but for the scarcity of water. The region from whence comes this cheering report is near the head-waters of the Rio Gila, and within 150 miles of El Paso on the Rio Grande. The climate is so mild that miners can work the year round. climate is so mild that miners can work the year round. Although directly on the dividing ridge of the continent, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet above the level of the

Although directly on the dividing ridge of the continent, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea there will be few days in the depth of Winter when the thermometer will decline to 32°. My only fear is that the nearness of the diggings to the dividing ridge will make it more than usually liable to a drainage of all its surplus waters, and that the miners will not find sufficient quantities to justify a large emigration.

The first session of the Probate Court, as organized under the Provisional Government, was held on the 4th inst. It seems to be the general desire of all classes to assist in giving force and respect to the decisions of the Courts. Licenses have generally been taken out by those upon whom they are imposed by law, and the officers of the Court have been kept busy all the week in the pursuit of their duties.

I stated some weeks since that orders had been issued from the War Department for the abadonuent of Fort Fillmore. The settlements on the kie Grande will thus be left without protection, the nearest military post being nearly three hundred miles distant from the Mesi la Valley. The portion of Arizona left thus unprotected, all the troops with the exception of one company having already been withdrawn, has been inested with hostile bands of Indians lately to a much greater extent than for years before, and they are continually committing depredations upon the settlers in that vicinity.

For the better protection of the lives and property of

that vicinity.

For the 5-tier protection of the lives and property of the citizens, the Hon. L. S. Owings, Provisional Governor of Arizona, has issued a proclamation ordering the commandants of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Arizona, processing the commandants of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Arizona, practices. the commandants of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Arizona Militia to "immediately organize their respective "regiments as provided by law, and proceed forth with "each to enroll 250 volunteers from their respective "regiments; which said volunteers, so enrolled, shall "rendezvous at the Town of La Mesilla, upon the Rio "Grande, prior to the 20th day of July next, and hold taemaclyes in readiness to garrison Fort Fillmore as "soon as the said post shall be abandoned by the "United States Government."

The landable efforts of the Provisional Executive for the protection of the inhabitants may be frustrated by

the protection of the inhabitants may be frustrated by the intelligence from the gold mines on Bear Creek and the consequent impossibility of organizing a mit-tary force sofficient to garrison the past; but his labors in behalf of humanity will receive, nevertheless, proper

We learn that bands of Indians are committing de

We learn that bands of Indians are committing depredations in the mining districts. The entire herd of stock belonging at Patagonia Mine was run off on the night of the 5th. The present moon will not be permitted to wane without making un for the oujetus we evolved dufing may and the little part of April. Cap. R. J. Ewell of Fort Buchanan has gone out on a scouting tour with 40 dragoons, and Lieat. Lord, let Dragoons, left Tucson yesterday for the post, with the intention of joining him.

None of the companies of Provisional Rangers, which were to rendezvous here on the 10th, have arrived. It is thought that the gold excitement in Eastern Arizona has interfered with the Governor's plans to the extent of preventing the organization of companies and thave heard of no attempt at forming a companies and thave heard of no attempt at forming a companies in the field. I fear the call was premature. Had it been deterred till siter a thorough organization of the militia, was reachaling to

deferred till after a thorough organization of the militin there would have been no trouble in marshaling th requisite forces.

Reliable information from Sonora states that the Government of Sonora has of late signally failed in financial matters, and that the apparent quietness ex isting throughout the State is only surface-deep. General discontent prevails, and signs are ominous of a new outbreak. The position of Government seems new outbreak. The position of Government seems more precarious than ever; its stanchest friends are seceding, and many leading pueblos are in all but open revolt. Troops have been dispatched to the Yaqui River, where it is expected the Indians are again rising. The Yaqui Indians are a semi-civilized tribe who cultivate the rich bottom lands of the Yaqui River Valley. They have adopted Christianity, and are generally a peaceable and orderly community. Great dissuigation is said to exist among the troops cent into their coun ry, and it is reported that the greater part of the corps have deserted.

FROM RUATAN.

RUATAN, June 4.

Correspondence of The N. O. Delta.

When I last wrote it was expected that the formal transfer of the sovereignty of the Bay Islands by the representative of the British Government to Honduras would take place about the middle of June, and that the crisis for asserting their virtual independence of an obnoxious Honduras authority to which the Bay Islanders have been looking, would then arise.

But since then the programme seems to have been changed. The presiding British Magistrate has fixed the time of transfer on July 4, and steps are now being taken with a view to get a suitable resideace for the Commandante, who is expected to arrive from Honduras.

Henduras.

A few days since our Cronwelliun Presiding Magia rate went into a fit of indignation at the conduct of the majority of the members of the General Assembly the majority of the members of the General Assembly, and immediately dissolved that body. The people now talk more or resistance than ever, and will (so they say) stand by the instrument recently drawn up demanding certain therein-mentioned guarantees of the State of Honduras, and making these guarantees a condition of their submission to that State. The general population, ignorant and casily swayed, at this moment seem more friendly than ever to Americans. we expressed themselves as glad that we are smong them. The Presiding Magistrate is personally very friendly

to such of us as meet him, yet we are certain he is using his influence against us, and would take advantage of any circumstance that would give him a plausible excuse for interfering with us. I feet however, certain that any act of his unfavorable to us would certain that any act of his unfavorable to us would increase his unpopularity with the people, and direct their sympathics to us. The Presiding Magistrate, us far us I can take stock of him, is ambitious, and looks to a diplomagic appointment above the one he now holds, and he is some what enraged because the people do not seem inclined to allow him to close his career here as quietly as he wishes. I think he fears that some undersant itemms taken new years out of the here as quiety as new mans. I think he four the some unpleasant circumstarce may grow out of the general excitement on the tapis that will injure him with the appointing powers. He does all he can be quiet the people and incline them to submit to the rale

of Honduras without any opposition.

As to Honduras, rumors come over favorable to Cabanas's progress. Five priests of Comayagua, it is said, have gone over to the interest of Cabanas. Omos,

bat as's progress. Five priests of Comayagas, it is said, have gone over to the interest of Cabanas. Omes, according to runor, has declared for Cabanas. Omes, according to runor, has declared for Cabanas. Omes, according to runor, has declared for Cabanas, and driven out the Guardiola Comannadarts. These reports have been frequently reported afresh, but I cannot safely say that they have been confirmed. Guardiola is impressing soldiers on the adjacent coast.

I have suggested to some of the influencial men here that it would be a good idea to send a Commissioner to confer with the Liseral leaders, and even if the people of the Islands were not inclined to declare for the Liberals, they could at all events try the two parties upon the "Guaracties," and see with whom they could make the best arrangements. I think the people could effect a very good arrangement with Cabanas; and it was said a few days ago that a Commissioner would go to Omos for that In the absence of any legal authorities, the people of Denver, falling back upon their reserved rights, have just been exercising judicial functions. Two German immigrants, from Leavenworth, K. T., named Marcus Gredier and Jacob Roeder, became involved in a slight quarrel, in camp, six miles from Denver, on Weinesday evening, when Gredier fell upon Roeder with an ax, killing him instantly, and nearly severing his head from his body. On the following moraning, Gredier was taken into castody and, as there was reason to believe the act premeditated, an informal Court was organized, with a most estimable gentleman,

There seems to be no leading man on the Islands—one energetic spirit, who could take bold of matters boldly by the "horns," could do all that is necessary to carry the Islands through; and so long as that man is wanting we shall have but child's play here.

-The Lynchburg Virginian of Tuesday comes to us in mourning for the death of Mr. Joseph Button, one of its editors. The telegraph has already annonneed the fact that he had been shot during a street rencounter. The main facts are as follows: The pro-prietors and editors of the respective Lynchburg papers-The Virginian and The Republican-bad been on good terms for a long time, and on Wednesday of last week an editorial article appeared in the columns of The Virginian, charging R. H. Glass, political editor of The Republican, and postmaster of the city, with dereliction of duty, Mr. G. at the time being absent at the Baltimore Convention. On Thursday morning a paragraph appeared in The Republican denorming a paragraph appeared in the Republical de-nonncing C. W. Button, proprietor of The Virginian, as a coward, &c. This brought "a card" from Jos. Button, local editor of The Virginian, charging G. W. Hardwicke, one of the proprietors of The Republican, with cowardice, reflecting on him as being the son of a vagrant, whose father, now dead, was sold in the streets of Lynchburg for fifty cents. The next morning another card appeared in The Virginian, in which Joseph Button expressed regret for having invaded the sanctuary of the dead, but reiterating, or rather affirming, that be had no retraction to make in relation to what he had stated about G. W. Hardwicke. On the 23d inst. there was a street meeting between the parties, including two Mesers. Hardwicke and four Mesers. Button, when some fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged. Joseph Button was shot in the abdomen, the ball passing entirely through his body. Robert Button was shot in the side. Revolvers were the weapons need, the parties at the time of the encounter b about twenty paces apart. The Hardwickes have been committed, after a partial examination, which was continued to await the regult of the injury.

-There is a good story told in Paris at the expens a residuary legatee, who was charged with the distribution of sundry small gifts before he could realize his residuum. Among others, he was to give one picture to a near friend of the deceased. There was some doubt with whom the selection should lie, and the man who was to receive the gift, from motives of delicacy, waived all his right of choice, requesting the residuary legatee to make the election. Now, the deceased had left an excellent cabinet of paintings, and out of this the legatee was intending to make much money; so, the choice being left with him to select the piece to be given away, he was anxious to make the hole in his collection as small as possible. Being an unedu-cated fellow, and having not the most feeble idea of the real value of any works of art, he measured the pictures with an engineer's type, and carefully selected the smallest, which he sent to the particular legatee. It happened that this picture-it was by Metzu-was the most valuable of the cabinet; it is a celebrated painting, and would, if exposed to bide at auction, bring to-morrow \$5 000. When he learned this through the heartfelt thanks of the fortunate recipient, his anger made him ill, but his friends rejoiced at his discom-

-A Paris correspondent of The Boston Traveller

writes that the picture mania in the French capital has reached an unprecedented hight. There is in Paris just now the Baron Leonce de Kuyff of Antwerp, a gentleman quite celebrated throughout Europe as being the owner of Ruben's "Jupiter and Antiope," one of the three paintings by that great master which bear his signature. The subject and number of figures are the same as in Correggio's well-known picture which is in the Louvre; but while Correggio's represents Antiope and Cupid asleep, Rubens represents her awake, seated and turning her head in the direction whence noise seems to come. Cupid is scated on his quiver by her side, and Jupiter, in the form of a satyr, pushes aside the foliage and gazes on her beauties with glowing never been profaned by "restoration." The moment it was known, Baron de Rothschild went to see him, and asked him to rell his Jupiter and Antiope, offering \$20,000 for it. Baron de Knyff told him he had not come to Paris to sell his pictures. The next person who called was Lord Heitford, who offered \$40,000 for the picture. The Baron made the same reply to him. Baren de Rothschild having heard that Lord Hertford had attacked the picture, returned and offered \$50,000. The Belgian repeated that the picture was not for sale The Duke de Luynes next called: he offered \$60,000 for the Jupiter and Antiope, and when he heard the Baron's answer (which was the same given to Baron de Rothschild and Lord Hertford), he said: "Baron, what will you take for your picture ?" The Baron re-I am rieb, and I do not want money; however, a of my friends tell me I am crazy to refuse the offers made me. I have consequently resolved that if anybody is crazy enough to give me \$80,000 for my picture, he shall have it. If nobody offers that sum I shall be delighted: I shall have the pleasure of keeping the picture all my life, and of bequeathing it at my death to the Antwerp Museum." The Duke de Luynes is still beritating whether he shall be "crazy enough" to give \$80,000 for the picture.

-The Municipal Council of Brest voted last month the erection of an equestrian statue of the Emperor Napoleon III, in the public square of that town. In reply to an announcement of that intention, the Minister of the Interior received the following letter from the Emperor, to be transmitted to the Mayor of Brest;

" Monsieur le Ministre: The Mayor of Brest has requested from you an authorization to erect to me an equestrian statue. I am very grateful for such a proceeding, which is a fresh proof of attachment to my pe-son, but I wish in such a case to maintain the usual tradition as to the principle which prevails. In general, equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns, and after their death. It is, in fact, proper that this p-pular howage should not have the appearance of a transitory flattery, but be a permanent impression of gratinude. I therefore request, while thanking the Municipal Council for their intention, that you will make known my desire that they should not carry it into execution. If the erection of an equestrian statue at Fordeaux, two years ago, was permuted, it was has requested from you an authorization to erect to me into execution. If the erection of an equestrian statue at Hordeaux, two years ago, was permuted, it was because I was ignorant of the design, and it was done without my authorization. Whereapon I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

—Mrs. Dullas, wife of the United States Minister in

London, presented the following ladies to Queen Victoria, at the drawing room at St. James's Palace, on the 12th of June; Miss Lawrence and Miss Cornelia Lawrence of Newport, Roods Island; Miss Lyman of Bo ton, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Butterfield of New-

-The following gentlemen, mid hipmen of 1857, have passed satisfactory examination for promotion: Francis B. Blake of Penosylvania; Joseph W. Alexander of North Carolina; Henry D. Todd of New-York; James M. Pritchett of Indiana; Edward Terry of Connecticut; Charles J. Graves of Georgia; Francis M. Bunce of Connecticut; Byron Wilson of Ohio; Henry B. Seeley of New-York; Frederick V. McNairo! Pennaylvania; John W. Kelly of Alabama; Taomas B. Mills of Alabama; Arthur R. Yates, of New-York; Clark Merchant of Massachusetts; Henry W. Miller of New-Jersey.

-Tre Hon. A. T. Galt, an English gentleman residing for a part of his time in Canada and for the re-mainder at Portland, is building six large granite storehouses in the fatter place, where he will soon have a quarter of a million doliars invested. -Concerning the recept marriage in Paris of the

Prince de Polignac and Mile. Mires a pleasant story is told: It is the custom of Bordeaux, the young lady's native place, to send to newly-married couples on the wedding-day baskets of artificial white roses interspersed with real roses, and for the bride to detach the latter to present to her friends. These roses, which are sometimes arranged in the form of a pyramid, are rarely more than 200 in number. But the young lady received a pyramid in which there were 3,000 natural roses-and what is singular is, that there was nothing to indicate by whom the present was made. It was

fine lly decided by the female friends of the bride the

finally decided by the formals treate of the bride that each of her rejected lovers had contributed one.

—Not long ago, two young English officers from Malta were viciting Pompoli, and were groping among some of the least frequented ruins. Suddenly one of them fell into a well which was fortunately dry, but which, being nearly 100 feet in depth, offered rather a lenthened fall. After much exertion a rope was found in the adjoining country long enough to reach the vicities of the accident and he was drawn up. It is altim of the accident, and he was drawn up. It is almost incredible, but nevertheless said to be true, that

he was entirely uninjured. -When the agitation for the annexation of Savoy to France was still young, there appeared in the Moni-teur a petaion to the Emperor, bearing among other signatures of Savoyards eager to become Frenchmen, this curious one, "Berthier, Juge en disponibilite"—
the literal translation of which is "a judge out of
place." The hint was comewhat broad but the nuthor
knew what he was about. The Moniteur lately contained the appointment of the identical M. Berthier to a masterebip of requests of the first class in the Council o State-s place worth 15,000f. a year.

State—a place worth 15,000f. a year.

—Three or four weeks ago, in Lyons, a hotel-thief-walked into a hotel in the day-time, and seeing a waiter, told him that he had a warrant to arrest him, and gathering up a quantity of clothing erdered the boy to follow him. When they got into the street, he told the waiter to step on a little way shead, and then it would not be known that he had him in charge. The unsuspecting boy did so, and after a while looked back, but didn't see the officer who he thought was taking him to prison.

A WORD FOR PATRIOTIC MEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribme. Sin: I have just been favored with the perusal of a letter to a prominent Western Douglas politician and ex-member of Congress, who had hoped to get into the United States Senate on the Douglas wave, but is now in a great quandary. It is from an old and tried friend of his, who evidently has made up his mind to follo the principles of Jefferson, and vote for Lincoln and With permission, I make the following extra

With permission, I make the following extract. D.

"PHILADELPRIA, June 24, 1869.

"DEAR —: Do you remember my prophecies to you last Fall and Winter as to the downfall of the Democrtic party? They have come to puss sooner than I anticipated. Charleston Convention blew up; went to pieces; wreck repaired, and tried to make another start from Baltimore. Engine foul; timbers rotten, bolts rusted off, and after a few turns of the machine, it blew up again with a terrific explosion, scattering the party to the four winds.

"Doughs and a few friends are trying to save themselves on the toppallant forecastle. But their enaign is union down, and, instead of the motto, 'E plantius union down, and, instead of the motto, 'E plantius union down, and, instead of the motto, 'E plantius words.' Squatter Sovereignty, and then tried to efface these with the words. 'Dred Scott Decision.'

"Breckinridge and Lane and a few more of like stamp are huddled together on the poop-deck; they have torn out the 'Union' from the flag, and bet wen the stripes painted the words 'Slaves and a Slave Code.' These two fragments of the wreck are onstantly trying to sink each other. Mean white, in the distance, is seen the lofty man's, white canvas, and curling smoke of a magnificent propeller, built in thirty-three water-tight compartments; her iron is from Pennsylvania, her copper from the North-West, her pine from the South, her hempen codage from Kestucky, her machinery from New-York, bur canvas from the factories of New-England, and the men that built her from every State in the Union. At her peak floats the stars and stripes of our country, not a single one dimmed or effaced; her streamers have on them such mottoes as 'Liberty and Union, now and foreeer, one and inseparable."

"On the quarter-deck paces honest Abe Lincoln: upon

one and inseparable.'

"On the quarter-deck paces honest Abe Lincoln; upon the look out forward sands Hamlin of Maine, a man skilled in navigation. Both starboard and larboard watches are composed of tried, picked experienced, and true n en. She is heading straight for Washington; a full head of steam on; every sail filled with favoring breezes, and every wind and tide and occurrents all, all, in her favor. She goes through the water like an arrow through the air, and so perfect is her model, that she leaves hardly a wake behind.

"As she nears the wreck, each fragment tries to sink the other, and bids God-speed to the new craft." Hermone, each an illustration of E pluribus name, gracefully bend to der the weight of cauvas, and each moment give new evidence of their strength. Across her stern in gilt letters are the words, Refunction Party. Her streamers are inscribed, we invite all, without distinction of former parties, who desire the government administered according to the doctrine of its founders and fathers to come abroad and

its founders and fathers to come abroad and

"Far astern is seen a square teak-built, stunt-howed craft of the last century, with stout masts and heavy, clumsy sails, everything about her looking sedate and dignified. Two quiet old gentlemen sit smoking their pipes under an awning at her poop, one of whom occasionally pulls selemnly at a Bell-rope to inform the lazy porpoises that are rolling and tambling about under her bows, that the craft is really moving, or, at least, is about to begin to move; and as she doesn't wish to run over or hurt anybody, they had better begin to think about getting ready to get out of the way, and not be agitating the water and hindering the craft, in case a chance puff of wind should happen to craft, in case a chance puff of wind should happen to come along. A sag hangs from half-mast, inscribed in solemn characters, 'Eulogies upon the departed Great, 'got up to order, no charge except the pleasure of de-livering them.' In each corner of the flag is a tolling

"Such, my dear sir, in allegory, is a true account of the political parties as they now stand before the country. The petriotic, true hearted men of the late Democratic party sire looking about to see where to go. In November they will be found where Hamhu, and Banks, and a host of other Democrats are—with the Republican party. The section all element of the party has entirely disappeared. A few days ago a large slaveholder from Texas stated in this city that he was going for Lincoln, and that he should not be much surprised if Lincoln carried that State, so great was the disgost there felt for the late Democratic party. Some of the Douglas Delegates, on their way home from Baitimore, stated here that he could not carry a single Northern State, and that it was impossible to tell how the South would go, there was so much division there, further than hat it would not go for Douglas.

"Wise rats leave a sinking ship. I have no further advice to give. Yours, truly,

-The Baltimore Patriot gives the following brief statement of the views of the different Presidential candidates on the great questions at issue before the

construct:

"They all profess to be agreed upon one point, and that is to execute the Federal Government, upon the basis of the Constitution and the laws. But there is a vast difference between the candidates as to what the Constitution means, and what ought to be the laws, so that there is, after all, a wide latitude for choice. If that there is, after all, a wide latitude for choice. If we take for instance, the question of slave labors the Territories, we find no two are agreed, and as this is the question that has just divided the Democratic party, and kept the Oeposition to that old party as ander, it will be to recur briefly to the opinions of the several candidates thereupon. Col. Bell's position on this question, as ascertained from his Congressional record, is in favor of the right of the slaveholder, under the Constitution, to settle in the Territories with his slaves, and ugainst the intervention by Congress with that right, except so far as to protect him in the exercise of his rights, if assalled. Mr. Lincoln denies the right of the slaveholder, under the Constitution, to settle in the Territories with far as to protect him in the exercise of his rights, if assailed. Mr. Lincoln denies the right of the slaveholder, under the Constitution, to settle in the Territories with his slaves, and is avowedly in favor of Congressional intervention to exclude Slavery from the Territories. Judge Douglas concedes the right of the slaveholder, under the Constitution, to carry his slaves into the Territories, but is opposed to Congressional intervention with that right in any way whatever, leaving it to the disposition of the sovereign people of the Territories. Mr. Breckinridge claims the constitutional right of the slaveholder to carry his slaves into any Territory of the Union, and there to hold them, in spite of any Territorial legislation to the contrary, and is in favor of protecting this right now, by the direct intervention of Congress through the enactainent of a Slave Code. On the question of the shade sien of new Slave States, we find all the candidates are agreed. They all appear to be ready to yield to the decision of the sovereign people of a new State, whether they will have Slavery or pet, and to admit the new States, either with or wijlout the institution, so that the Government is Reputican. The difference of opinion of the candidates apon the subject of the tariff is radical. Col. Bell and Mr. Lincoln are still Whigs upon this point, and are for the emactment of a tariff aufficient to carry on the Government coonomically, and at the same time to encourage American industry. Judge Douglas and Mr. Breckenridge are at one on this subject, and are in favor of low duties and extravagant expenditure, through the agency of a tariff. They remain Democrats on this point."

At 6 o'clock on Friday morning a two-story frame building in Fifty-second street, near the Ninth aveaus, occupied as a match factory, was destroyed by fire. Lose about \$500. The origin of the fire is unknown.